

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XXII.—No. 1221.

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1809.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
IS published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance; or Three Dollars to be paid at the expiration of the year.
All letters to the Editor must be postpaid, otherwise they will not be attended to.

Doctor Joseph Boswell
HAS removed to Lexington, and will Practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout. tf May 16th, 1808.

CASH GIVEN FOR HEMP,
By **Fisher & Sutton.**
Who wish to hire 16 Negro Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.
tf Lexington, 3d Feb. 1808.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,
A new and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main Street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.
tf **E. SHARPE.**



Fisher & Gallatin,
COPPER AND TIN SMITHS,
INFORM their friends and the public, they have now on hand, a variety of **STILLS** of the best quality, and having laid in an assortment of **COPPER**, and engaged Workmen of skill, can with satisfaction, complete any orders they may be favoured with.
TIN WARE of every description, by wholesale or retail; **Copper Boilers, Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, &c. &c.**
tf Tin Ware and Merchandise exchanged for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.
Lexington, 11th October, 1808.—tf

The Kentucky Hotel.
THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above title.—The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.
Cuthbert Banks.
Lexington, Jan 1st 1809.

I wish to hire fifteen likely healthy NEGRO MEN,
to work at the Little Sandy Salt works, the present year, and will bind myself to clothe them well, and pay high wages to their owners.
The time of service to commence on the 10th day of March next, and to end on the 1st January ensuing—for further particulars apply to Oba Timberlake in Paris, Jeremiah Neave in Lexington, or the subscriber,
Alfred W. Grayson.

NOTICE.
I WISH to sell that eligible situation for a country seat, one and a half miles from Lexington, formerly occupied by Joshua Humbrays, Sen. sixty acres of land, on which is a fine Apple and Peach Orchard, eight acres of good Timothy Meadow, a Well of Water equal to any in the country. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, near the premises,
Geo. Tegarden.
Note. If sale is not made before the 15th March, it will be for RENT.
G. T.

I will give the highest price in cash, for SALT-PETRE, delivered in this place, or at the store of William Miller, in Glasgow.
Robert Miller.
Lexington Jan. 30th, 1809.

TO BE SOLD
To the highest bidder, 12 months credit, by giving bond and good security, on the 10th day of April next if fair, if not the next fair day, 12 or 14 head of horses, consisting of brood mares, colts, and draft horses—A wagon and geers, with farming utensils, house hold furniture &c. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, at the plantation of the subscriber, one and a half miles from Lexington.
George Tegarden.
(tds)
March 3d, 1809.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of Shoe Thread, 6 and 700 for which Cash and merchandise will be given at the store of Mr. William Leavy in Lexington. The thread will be taken as it comes from the mill.
Peter Mason.
Jan'y, 11th, 1809.

Valuable Property For Sale.

A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Main-Cross street in this town, extending one hundred and thirty-one feet six inches on said street; and back one hundred feet. There is on the lot a good Brick Stable, Coach House, Cow House and Granary. Also a Brick Factory, upwards of 60 feet in front, with a frame shed the whole length. This lot and the buildings are well calculated for the manufacture of bagging, or for a variety of other branches of business. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.
George Anderson.
Should the above property not be sold in two weeks the buildings will be rented.
Lexington, October 11, 1808.

RICH'D. BARRY,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER;
At the sign of the **MAMMOTH SHOE,**
NEAR to Wilson's Inn, hereby informs the public, that he has just received by Mr. Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia, an assortment of Calfskins, and Boot Legs, of the best quality.—That he has in his employ good Workmen, and that his customers may be supplied with Boots and Shoes equal in beauty, neatness, and durability, with any in America, at the shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Lexington, 14th Dec. 1808.

BOATS FOR SALE.
THE subscriber, owing to a contract he has with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday, will have for sale at the mouth of Tate's Creek in the course of the winter and spring, a number of Boats of every description. The boats built by Monday are known to be of a superior quality; they will be sold at the usual price, and where it will be more convenient to the purchaser the payment will be received at Natchez or New-Orleans, giving him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo.
Thomas Hart.
Nov. 25, 1808.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS,
Attorney, will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington.—All letters to him must be post paid.
Feb'y. 15th, 1809.

Doctor Joseph Buchanan
PRACTICE PHYSIC in Lexington its vicinity. He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

NOTICE.
To my Friends and the Public in General.
THAT I have removed from Winchester to Shelbyville; and have taken the house on the corner of the lot adjoining the court house grounds, formerly occupied by Mr. D. McClelland; where I shall endeavour to be provided at all times, for the accommodation of travellers and hope, by assiduity and attention, to render general satisfaction to those who may please to call on me.
Leonard George.
Shelbyville, 8th Feb. 1809.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED away from Georgetown, on the 1st inst. one

IRON GRAY HORSE,
six or seven years old, very much crested, white skin around the eyes and nose, and under the tail, the mark of a horse around the pattern joint. Also, one **BROWN HORSE,**
seven or eight years old, branded E. C. bob tail, and dith face. Any person delivering said horses to me, or giving Mr. Bradford notice where they are, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward.
JOHN STEVENSON.
Georgetown, Sept. 12, 1808.

STRAYED
FROM Holder's Landing about eight weeks since, TWO BAY MARES, one seven years old, five feet high, two hind feet white, no brand recollected, heavy tail, but midling short, heavy coat and in very fine order, very likely.—The other a small mare, I think white hind feet, her mane lately cropped and does not lie over very well, slim tail, in low order, four years old, about 14 hands high. The large mare was raised by Mr. Matson, in Bourbon county, near Paris, on the Cleveland road, and expect she has made that way. The small one was raised near Cynthia's. I will give Five Dollars to any person who will deliver them to me at the above mentioned place.
S. R. Combs.

Kentucky Insurance Office, 1st March, 1809.
General meeting of the Share-Holders of the Kentucky Insurance Company will be held at the Office, at 12 o'clock on Saturday the 1st day of April next.

By order of the President and Directors,
John L. Martin, Clk.

TO SPORTSMEN.
Two Subscriptions, one for four years old, the other for three years old, sweepstakes, \$25 each, to be run at the Lexington course; the first on the 4th May next, and the second on the succeeding day, are lodged at the bar of the Kentucky Hotel, to close on the 10th of April.
March 1809.

TAKE NOTICE.
FOR SALE, or lease for one or more years, on low terms, the plantation on which the subscriber lives, eight miles from Lexington, Versailles and George-town; with a good Saw and Grist mill, 60 acres of clear land, 8 of which is meadow. Also is wanted, a person of sobriety, industry, and good character, to manage a place on the shares; a man with a small family will be preferred.
John Calboon.
March 3d, 1809.

HART, BARTON & HART.
WANT to purchase Ten Thousand Gallons of Whiskey, and from Four to Five Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco.
tf March 13th 1809.

LEXINGTON ACADEMY

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. BECK most respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her Academy will open again on Monday March 13th, and that every branch of education hitherto taught, will be carried on with the same anxious care, that she trusts has, by this time, marked her character.—She is much gratified by having it in her power, to render the institution more extensively useful, by the additional talents of Mrs. Mentelle, of whose abilities she avails herself, in teaching the French language and Dancing.

The following young ladies received honorary premiums at the late examination; viz.
Miss Sophia Hunt, for English Syntax, Astronomy, Geography, and Natural Philosophy.
Miss Sidney Boyd, for Parsing, Astronomical Problems, and Dramatic rehearsal.
Miss Nanette Price, for reading and Arithmatick.

Miss R. Warfield, for composition.
Miss Mary M'Nair, for spelling.
Miss Eliza January, for reading in the second class.
Miss Stout, for spelling in the second class.
And Miss Robert, in addition to the honorary premium, received an elegant Bible for the extraordinary beauty of her large and small hand writing.

THE PUBLIC.
ARE cautioned against purchasing from Andw. F. Price, or any other person, pretending to be the agent of the late house of Cockrane and Thursty of Philadelphia, any property of that house, because the subscriber has instituted suit against the said firm to subject the whole of their property in Kentucky to the demand of the subscriber.
John Brown.
Bloomfield, Mason County.
2d March, 1809.

WANTED.—A Journeyman Shoe-maker and Apprentice.
THE subscriber has just arrived from England, and is now carrying on his business of Boot & Shoe-making, in Mill street, four doors from Mr. Craig's Store, and opposite Mrs. Barton's. If all mankind were as great enemies to flattery as myself, they would use equally as little of it; therefore I have only informed the public where I am to be found, and where they may be supplied with Boots & shoes as good as can be got in Lexington, and on as reasonable terms.
John Dutton.

NOTICE.—Those who have taken Pews in the Episcopal Church in Lexington, and others who may wish to be accommodated, are requested to attend at the Church on Saturday 1st April, about 12 o'clock, for the purpose of having the Pews appropriated, and for making such other regulations as may be deemed necessary.

For Sale.
A Valuable tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.
The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havanna Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hogshead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with pickers and templates, Grooving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallowes and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description, Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.
Halstead & Meglene.
Opposite the Markett House Lexington, K. tf

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to them, that they will receive the following articles in payment, viz. Country sugar at 9d per pound, Tobacco at 9s per hundred, Whiskey at 1s 6d per gallon, country Linen at the usual prices. Any person availing themselves of the late stagnation act, passed by the legislature of this state, can expect no further indulgence than the law will protect them in.
N. B. 50 hogsheads prime Tobacco wanted for home manufacture.

TO BE SOLD
AT Edmund Kidd's, on the Hickman road, about 5 miles from Lexington, (Fayette county), on the 22d of this instant, one Negro Woman, and one Horse, the property of Francis Conner deceased. Twelve months credit will be given the purchaser, giving bond with approved security.
James Conner, admr.
March 6, 1809.

Twenty Dollars Reward!
STRAYED or stolen, several weeks ago, from the farm of the subscriber, near Lexington, a sorrel filly, three years old this spring. Between the knee and fetlock on the side of one of her fore legs is a scar about an inch in length; in her forehead is a long star or blaze, and on close inspection, white hairs may be perceived intermingled with the sorrel. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver her to me.
Henry Clay.
Ashland, 6th March, 1809.



FRESH MEDICINE.
Just arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington.

Andw. M'Calla.
Within 12 or 18 months past, we have lent to some person in this town, a Bed Pan, and a large Clyster Syringe.—It is hoped that those who have them in possession, will, on seeing this advertisement, return them.
Andw. M'Calla.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

To the Free and Enlightened Citizens of Kentucky.

THE conduct of this state, under the restraints, and privations of the Embargo, has been equally honorable to itself, and the general government: It is true that the real sacrifices, and inconveniences resulting to the state of Kentucky, from the adoption of the embargo, have perhaps, been fewer comparatively, than those of most other states in the union; yet when we reflect upon the success, which has attended, the selfish and unpatriotic designs of the Boston incendiaries, and the facility with which mankind enlist in the pursuit of novelty, and the attainment of imaginary wants, there will be ample ground, to appreciate the loyalty of the Kentuckians, and to hope for a continuance of their fidelity. For it is worthy of remark, that human beings, are as eager, in the gratification of unreal propensities, and as much affected, by disorders of the mind, as they can possibly be, by the most real and corporeal grievances. There have been at all times, and will always be, until a radical change, in the dispositions of mankind shall take place, an infinite number of intriguing and designing persons who indiscriminately satirize and condemn all the measures of government with acrimony and spleen, and whom it would be impossible to please, in any manner whatever. The defect is not in the government, but in their own disordered minds. The application of these observations, to the present policy of this state may at once be traced, and we trust, that the good-fence and patriotism of a large majority of the Kentuckians, will be more than sufficient to preserve that attachment to the general government which they have hitherto manifested.

It is hoped that a firm reliance, upon the intelligence, and integrity of those who administer the government, will inspire, that perseverance, on our part in support of the embargo, and the other measures of Congress, which our independence itself appears to solicit. The enlightened nations of Europe, notwithstanding they have been forely aggrieved by the operation of the American Embargo, have not, some of them, failed to express, as their opinion, in substance, that it was justifiable, on the part of the United States, and that it was found policy dictated by views of retaliation and self preservation.

"The United States of America have preferred to renounce commerce, and the fear rather than to acknowledge the slavery of them." These are the words of Bonaparte, who is certainly not the flatterer of the United States policy, spoken in his speech, addressed to the legislative body of France, on the 25th of Oct. 1808. It will be a reflection sufficiently consolatory, to the liberal and polite class of merchants, and others, in this state, whose interests have made the embargo, a little unpalatable; to consider for a moment upon the alternative to which it was preferred; they will then perceive, that when their ease, and profit, are sacrificed, to the operation of unrelenting rule, (to wit, that next to the surrender of our independence, and Freedom, no evil deserves so much to be dreaded as war,) it is sacrificed, to the happiness of the community. Circumstances have shown, and will continue to prove, that the laying of the embargo by our government, was both wise, and politic; nor is the suspension of commerce in any wife chargeable upon that measure. The embargo was only a defensive step. Great Britain had laid, anterior to the passage of the law; "if you go to France, or her dependencies, without her leave, your property shall be liable to seizure, and condemnation."—France says if you have visited Britain or been visited by a Briton, your vessels shall be liable to seizure, and confiscation." And by these our commerce was destroyed. A recurrence to facts will shew satisfactory, that it is not to the Embargo, but to the decrees of England and France alone, that the suspension of all profitable commerce, to the United States is to be attributed. The present situation, of this state, as well as of every other, imposes an absolute obligation, on the people, to adopt an explicit, and decided conduct. It is utterly impossible to conceal from ourselves, or the nations of Europe, that endeavours have been exerted, to cherish, and foment a division, between the government, and people of the United States. To investigate the causes, which have excited these attempts, is not necessary; but to repel by a decided, and prompt compliance with the laws; insinuations so derogatory to the honor, and aggressions, so dangerous to the constitution, union, and even independence, of the nation, is an indispensable duty.

For forms of government, let fools contend,
That which is best administered is best.
It must not be permitted to be doubted, whether the people of the United States will support the government, established, by their immediate and voluntary consent, and appointed by their free choice; or whether, by surrendering themselves, to the direction, of foreign, or domestic dictations, in opposition to their own government, they will forfeit the honourable station, they have hitherto manifested. That the people of America should so soon, be willing to relinquish their liberties, suggested by the wisdom, and purchased with the blood of their ancestors, and resign their government, into the hands of British oppression, and extortion; and that they should prostrate themselves, at the footstool

of English authority and implore, such protection as the Eagle gives lambs—covering and devouring them! is a thing too monstrous for belief.
SOPHRONISCUS.

4th March, 1809.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The government has published the following Declaration upon the negotiation propoled by Russia and France:

"The propolsals made by the government of Russia and France have not terminated in any negociation; and as the correspondence is concluded, his Majesty thinks fit immediately to make public the result. The continual appearance of a negociation after feeling that it was absolutely impossible to obtain a peace, would only be advantageous to the enemy. It would offer to France an opportunity to sow discord and jealousy in the councils of those who are united to resist oppression, and the illusive prospect of a peace between Great Britain and France could only be prejudicial to those nations which groan under the tyranny of French alliance, or those which prefer a vacillating and precarious independence, if among them there should be one which actually is wavering between the inevitable ruin of a prolonged inactivity, and the consequent risks of an effort to liberate itself. These propolsals would hold out the vain hope that they might be permitted to renew their tranquillity, or would alarm them with the fear of remaining alone in the contest. His majesty was fully persuaded that this was the principal object of France in the propolsals that were made to him from Erfurth, at a time when such terrible consequences would result from the decision of Peace or War, both from its importance and the uncertainty of the result. His majesty saw the necessity of investigating, if it were possible, the views and designs of the enemy.

It was difficult for his majesty to believe that the emperor of Russia should so blindly have delivered himself up to the violence and ambition of that power, with whom his imperial majesty has unfortunately allied himself; that he should be disposed to assist openly in the usurpation of the Spanish monarchy, and to acknowledge and defend the rights which France has arrogated to herself; to depose and imprison the Royal family, and to compel them by force to transfer to her the oath of fidelity to an independent nation; therefore, when it was propoled to his majesty to enter into a negociation for a general peace, a concert with his allies, and to treat either on the basis of the *Usi possidetis*, which until now has been a subject of so many disputes, or on any other basis whatever, compatible with justice, honour, and equality; his majesty determined to oppose to this feigned candour and moderation, a candour real & sincere, on his part. His majesty declared he was ready to enter into the negociation in concert with his allies, and therefore communicated to them immediately the propolsals which he had received. But his majesty was not leagued with Spain by a formal treaty of alliance, he judged it necessary to declare, that the engagement which he had contracted in the face of the world with that nation, he considered not less sacred nor less obligatory on his majesty, than the most solemn treaties; that his majesty would negotiate in concert with the Spanish government, in the name of his Catholic majesty, Ferdinand VII.

"The answer given by France to this propol of his majesty discovered immediately the veil which was used to cover its schemes, and showed at once the arrogance and injustice of that government. To the Spanish nation in general they have applied the degrading title of Spanish insurgents, and the demand of the Spanish government as a party in the negociation, was thrown aside as inadmissible and insulting!—His majesty has received, with as much astonishment as sorrow, the answer of the Emperor of Russia; and although of the same effect, is less indecorous in its tone and manner. He characterizes as an insurrection, the glorious efforts of the Spanish people in favour of their legitimate Sovereign, and in defence of the independence of their country; and has sanctioned by the authority of his imperial majesty, a usurpation which has not its equal in the history of the world. His majesty would have readily embraced the opportunity of a negotiation that would have presented some hope or prospect of a peace compatible with justice and honour. His majesty regrets extremely any thing which will aggravate and prolong the sufferings of Europe; but neither the honour of his majesty, nor the generosity of the British nation, will permit him to commence a negotiation abandoning a loyal and brave people, who are fighting for the preservation of all that is most dear to

men, and whose efforts in a cause so notoriously just his majesty has obligated himself most solemnly to support.

"Westminster, Dec. 15th, 1808."

CORUNNA, Nov. 27.

We are still in a state of suspense respecting the situation of gen. Blake and his army. It is, however, ascertained, that he has suffered severely, in consequence of the baseness and cowardice of many of his officers. Gen. P., in particular, is accused of having betrayed the trust and confidence reposed in him. He was unfortunately entrusted with the command in the centre of the army, and shortly after the battle commenced, he treacherously made an opening for the French troops to march through, which they did, to the astonishment of gen. Blake, and the confusion of his men. The discomfiture of the whole army is attributed to this act of treachery. To guard against such conduct, Gen. Blake has suspended several general officers, and orders of inferior rank, who have been succeeded by sergeants and corporals of military capacity, tried merit, and experience. The appointment of these men to rank in the army, appears to meet with general approbation.

I am afraid the fate of Spain is decided, and that the French will be in possession of Madrid before Christmas. Very erroneous ideas are entertained in England, respecting the spirit, ardour, and patriotism of the people here. The more I endeavor to inform myself, the less confidence I acquire in the prospect of a successful termination to the contest. Few persons here appear sensible of the danger which awaits them. If Bonaparte should gain another battle, the consternation which will be produced, I am afraid, will be attended with very serious effects. I am persuaded that never were so many of Bonaparte's spies in any place since the commencement of his career, as there are in this town at present. It is filled by foreigners. Many Italians have arrived here before and after Sir David Baird's expedition, who are suspected by many, and a number of those persons came from England. There are no vigilant police officers here for the detection of such characters, and it is plain any may practise the part of a spy with perfect impunity. This is a very fine populous country; the men are active, robust, and strong; notwithstanding which the recruiting goes on very slowly. There is no stimulus; the men want encouragement to join the armies of their country. The recent accounts are sufficient to dishearten them; for however deplorable their present condition may be, they are unwilling to exchange it for danger, nakedness and starvation.

DECEMBER 1.

An order appeared this day for raising 400,000 men in the different provinces of Spain; but I am sorry to say, the government does not appear to possess sufficient ways and means to provide for a third of the number. Our army has already suffered much for want of provisions up the country.

PRIVATE LETTERS.

"CORUNNA, Dec. 7.

Advices are this instant received of the defeat of Castanos by the French, and of the total dispersion of his army. He was completely surprised, for he was induced to advance across the Ebro from false information of the weakness of the corps under marshal Momey, and was drawn into a trap, for Ney fell upon his rear, as soon as the army of Blake was disposed of, and that result was fatally dreadful. No account is arrived of the day or place, when and where the battle was fought, but the fact is too true. And the consequence is, that Sir John Moore, was instructed to begin his retreat on the 16th ult. from Salamanca, back on Portugal. And Sir David Baird on Galicia. Here we are in the utmost consternation. The fleets are now embarking here, and we are told that the vessels are to be sent round to Vigo, as it is not thought advisable to trust the embarkation to this port. There is the utmost reason to apprehend that Gen. Hope, who is arrived at Madrid with the cavalry and artillery belonging to Gen. Moore's army, will be cut off. He must be so, if it be true as we hear, both Moore and Blake are retreating."

Another letter says—"The effects of that wonderful machine which Bonaparte wields with such dexterity, are now beginning to display themselves. He did not begin to act till he had brought 70,000 men, under his most accomplished generals, to the reinforcement of his army, but had before been able to keep the patriots at bay. In a fortnight he has done his work. He began by the dispersion of Blake, and we this day learn that he has with equal facility destroyed Castanos. We have now nothing left for it. Sir John Moore is at Salamanca, without horse or artillery. Gen. Hope is at Madrid with horse, but no foot; and gen. Baird is at Astorga with his horse, in a condition totally unfit for service. They are dying daily in numbers, and the highways strewn with their carcases. Nothing can be equal to the dismay which prevails here. God knows how our armies will get off! Certainly our artillery must be left behind, for the poor beasts of horses that remain alive are unfit to drag the guns through the execrable roads."

PARIS NOVEMBER 17.

FIRST BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF SPAIN

Vittoria Nov. 9.

Position of the French army on the 25th October.

Head quarters at Vittoria.

The marshal duke of Cornejo, with his left wing, along the banks of the Aragon and Ebro. His head quarters at Ralala.

The marshal duke of Elchingen is with his head quarters at Guardia.

The marshal duke of Istria has his head quarters at Miranda, with a garrison in fort Pancorba.

The general of division Merlin, occupies with one division the heights of Darango, and presses upon the enemy, who seem disposed to attack the heights of Mondragon.

The marshal duke of Dantzic, having arrived with the divisions of Sebastiani and Laval the king was pleased to order the division of Merlin to return.

The enemy being in the mean time in force at Lerin and having occupied Viana and several posts on the left bank of the Ebro, the king ordered the duke of Cornejo to advance against the enemy. General Walter, commander of the cavalry, and the brigades of Generals Habert, Brune, and Razout, proceeded against the enemy's posts. On the 27th of October the enemy were defeated at all points. Twelve hundred men who were surrounded in Lerin, at first showed a disposition to defend themselves; but gen. Grandjean having made his arrangements, defeated them completely, making prisoners one colonel, two lieut. colonels, forty officers, and twelve hundred soldiers. These troops formed part of the camp of St. Roque, before Gibraltar. At the same time, marshal the Duke of Elchingen marched for Logrono, passed the Ebro, took three hundred of the enemy prisoners, pursued them several miles, and re-established the brigade of Logrono. In consequence of this event, the Spanish general Pignatelli, who commanded the insurgents, was stoned by them.

The troops of the traitor Romana, and the Spanish prisoners in England, landed by the English in Spain, with the divisions of Galicia, making together a force of 30,000 men, threatened from Bilbao, marshal the Duke of Dantzic, who, led on by a noble ardour, advanced upon them on the 31st of October, and drove them, at the point of the bayonet, from all their positions. The troops of the confederation of the Rhine, and particularly the corps of Baden, distinguished themselves.

The marshal duke of Dantzic closely followed up his pursuit of the enemy, the whole of the 1st of November, as far as Guenes, and entered Bilbao. In that city very considerable magazines were found. Several Englishmen were made prisoners. The enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, was considerable; we took very few of them prisoners. Our loss consists of only fifty killed, and about one hundred wounded. However praiseworthy this action was, it was to be wished that it had not taken place; the Spanish corps was in a situation to have been completely cut off. The corps of Marshal Victor having just arrived, was detached from Vittoria to Corunna. On the 7th of November, the enemy, reinforced by fresh troops at St. Andro, occupied the height of Guenes. The marshal duke of Dantzic advanced against them, and broke through their centre. The 58th and 62nd regiments distinguished themselves upon this occasion.

Had these events occurred in the plains, not a man of the enemy would have escaped; but the mountains of St. Andro and Bilbao are almost impassable. The duke of Dantzic pursued the foe during the whole of the day in the passes of Valmaseda.

In these various affairs, the enemy have lost in killed and wounded from 3,500 to 4,000 men.

The duke of Dantzic particularly praises the general of division Laval and Sebastiani, the Dutch general Cassy, col. Lacotte, of the 17th regiment of light infantry, colonel Baco of the 63d regiment of the line, and the colonels of the regiment of Baden and Nassau, upon whom his majesty has conferred rewards.

The army is abundantly supplied with provisions, and the weather is very fine. Our columns are marching forward, and combining their movements. It is supposed that the head quarters will move forward from Vittoria.

SECOND BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

Burgos, Nov. 12.

The duke of Dantzic entered Valmaseda, in pursuit of the foe.

On the 8th, general Sebastiani discovered the rear guard of the insurgents posted upon a high hill to the right of Valmaseda; he immediately advanced against them, defeated them, and took about 100 of them prisoners.

In the mean time, the city of Burgos, was occupied by the army of Estremadura, consisting of three divisions. The advanced guard was composed of Walloon and Spanish guards; and the students of the universities of Salamanca and Leon, divided into several battalions, and some regiments of the line, with other corps raised since the insurrection of Badajoz, made the whole of his army amount to little short of 20,000 men. The command of the cavalry of the army was given to the marshal the duke of Istria; and the emperor conferred the command of the second corps to marshal the duke of Dalmatia.

On the 10th at day break, the latter marched at the head of the division of Mouton, to reconnoitre the enemy. On reaching Gamonal, he was received with the discharge of 30 pieces of artillery. This was the signal for advancing at the pas de charge; the infantry of the division of Mouton attacked them, supported by the artillery. The Walloon and Spanish guards were defeated at the first onset. The duke of Istria, at the head of his cavalry, attacked them in flank. The enemy were completely routed, 3000 of them being left on the field. We took 12 pair of colours, 25 pieces of cannon, and 3000 prisoners. The remainder were completely dispersed. Our troops entered the city of Burgos intermixed with the enemy, and the cavalry pursued them in all directions.

This army of Estremadura, which came from Madrid by forced marches, whose first enterprise was the assassination of their unfortunate general Torres, and which was completely equipped with English arms, being in the pay of England, is no longer in existence. The col. of the Walloon guards and a considerable number of the superior officers, are prisoners. Our loss was very considerable, consisting only of 12 or 15 killed, and at most 50 wounded; only one capt. was killed by a cannon ball.

This affair, which we owe to the excellent dispositions of the duke of Dalmatia, and the intrepidity with which the duke of Istria led on the cavalry, does the greatest honor to the division of Mouton; though it is well known that this division consists of corps whose name alone has for a long time been a title of honor.

The castle of Burgos has been occupied, and was found in good condition; it contained considerable quantities of flour, wine and grain.

On the 11th the emperor reviewed the division of Gen. Bonnet, and immediately detached it towards the entrance of the passes of St. Andro.

The position of the army this day, is as follows:—

The marshal duke of Belluna is in close pursuit of the remains of the army of Galicia, who are flying in the direction of Vilacayo and Reynosa, towards which points the duke of Dalmatia is also marching. They can have no other resource than that of dispersing in the mountains, with the loss of artillery, baggage and every thing that constitutes an army.

His majesty the emperor is with his guard at Burgos.

Gen. Milhaud is marching with his division upon Palencia. Gen. Lasalle has taken possession of Lerma.

Thus, in an instant, have the armies of Galicia been defeated, dispersed and partly annihilated, notwithstanding that all the corps of our army have not yet come up. Three fourths of the cavalry, and almost one half of the infantry, remain behind.

The army of the insurgents exhibited the most singular contrast. In the pockets of the officers who were killed, were found lists of companies, having some of them the names of company Brutus, and some of them company of the people. There were companies of students, and others that had the name of saints.

Such were the military bands that composed the insurgent army of the peasants. Anarchy and confusion—These were what England sowed in Spain. What will she reap from them? The hatred of this brave people, when they are once enlightened, and under a good government for the rest, the extravagance of the leaders of the insurgents is everywhere notorious. Among the standards that have fallen into our hands, are some bearing a representation of a lion of Spain tearing in pieces the imperial eagle. And who are they that have indulged in such emblems? The worst troops that are in Europe.

The cavalry of the army of Estremadura could not even as much as face us, the instant the 10th regiment of chasseurs came in sight of them, they were put to the rout, and were no longer to be seen.

The emperor reviewed the corps of the duke of Dalmatia, previous to his marching from Burgos, in pursuit of the rear of the army of Galicia. His majesty has made various promotions, distributed rewards, and is extremely well satisfied with the conduct of these troops. He has expressed his satisfaction to the conquerors of Medina, Rio Seco, and Burgos, the Marshal duke of Istria, and gen. Merle and Mouton.

PARIS Nov. 21.

Third Bulletin of the Army of Spain.

BURGOS, Nov. 13.—The army of Galicia is flying from Bilbao, and is pursued by Marshal the Duke of Belluna in the direction of Espinosa, and Marshal the Duke of Dantzic in that of Villarcayo. Marshal the Duke of Dalmatia has proceeded for Reynosa to cut off their retreat; so that very important events may be expected.

General Milhaud has entered Palencia with his division of cavalry, and sent detachments to the passes of Reynosa in pursuit of a park of artillery, belonging to the army of Galicia.

The young students of Salamanca, who thought of nothing short of the conquest of France, and the fanatical peasantry that already dreamed of plundering Bayonne & Bordeaux, and conceived that they were every where conducted by saints that had appeared to their cheating monks, now see all their mischievous illusions vanishing; their despair and confusion are at the height; they lament over the misfortunes to which they become a prey; the falsehoods they have been made to believe, and the causeless struggle in which they have involved themselves.

The whole plain of the Castiles is already covered with our cavalry; the ardour and zeal of our troops enable them to march 14 or 15 miles a day, with great ease. Our pickets are upon the Duero. The whole coast, from St. Andro to Bilbao, is cleared of the enemy.

The unfortunate city of Burgos, a prey to all the calamities of a city taken by a storm trembles with terror. Priests, Monks, and Inhabitants, took to flight, upon the first tidings of battle, apprehensive that the soldiers of the army of Estremadura would as they gave out, defend themselves in their houses, and that they would be first plundered by these, and afterwards by our soldiers, who have driven out the enemy, would find no inhabitants there.

Such men as M. Vanstein, who from the want of troops of the line, themselves incapable of opposing our Eagles encourage the extravagant idea of an insurrection en masse, ought to be sensible of the evils resulting from it and of the very inconsiderable obstacles which such a resource can offer to regular troops.

In Burgos and the environs a quantity of wool has been found, to the amount of 30 millions, which his Majesty the Emperor has ordered to be put under sequestration. All the wool belonging to Monks, or any other persons who have joined the insurgents, will be confiscated and appropriated in the first instance to the indemnifications of the losses sustained by the French; for even at Madrid, Frenchmen resident there for 40 years, have been stripped of their property. Those Spaniards who have been faithful to their king were declared exiles. The property of the most virtuous and enlightened Minister, Azanza, of the most able seaman Malard, and of the best soldier in Spain O'Erri, has been publicly sold. That the Campo d'Alange, respectable for his virtues, his reputation, and his wealth, being the owner of sixty thousand Merinos, and having an annual income of three millions, has become the prey of these frantic proceedings.

Another measure ordered by the emperor, is the confiscation of all English goods and Colonial produce, landed in Spain since the insurrection. The merchants

of London do very well to send their merchandise to Lisbon, Oporto, and the ports of Spain. The more they send the greater the contribution with which they supply us.

The city of Palencia, governed by a worthy Bishop, has received our troops with kindness.—That city suffers none of the evils of war.

A virtuous Bishop who observes the doctrines of the Gospel, and who is inspired with Christian charity, and from whose lips flows nothing but honey, is the greatest blessing that Heaven can bestow upon a people; but an ambitious, rancorous, and wicked prelate, who preaches nothing but insurrection, disobedience, and disorder, is a minister that God has sent in his wrath to nations to mislead them, by polluting the very fountain of Morality.

In the prisons of Burgos are a great number of Monks who were stoned by the peasantry.—Wretches! (said they to them) it is you that have plunged us into this gulph of misery; perhaps we shall never again behold our wives and our poor children. Wretches! a righteous God will punish you in Hell for all the calamities you have brought on our families and our country."

Fourth Bulletin of the Army of Spain.

BURGOS, Nov. 15.—His Majesty yesterday reviewed the division Merle. He appointed the most meritorious officers and sub-officers, to fill the vacant commissions, and bestowed rewards upon the soldiers that distinguished themselves. His Majesty was highly pleased with these troops, who had just arrived, without a single halt, from the borders of the Vistula.

The Duke of Elchingen has set off from Burgos.

The Emperor reviewed his guard this morning upon the plain of Burgos. His Majesty afterwards inspected the division of Desolles, and filled up all the vacancies in that division.

Events are in preparation, and all is in progress. Nothing can succeed in war that is not the result of a well digested plan.

Among the prisoners were some that had on their buttons an eagle reversed, with two arrows, and the motto, "To the Conqueror of France." By this ridiculous bravado we may easily recognize the countrymen of Don Quixotte.

It would be impossible to find worse troops either in the mountains or the plains. Clonish, ignorant, silly conceits, cruelty towards the weak, and baseness and cowardice towards the strong—such is the scene we have before us.—The Monks and the Inquisition have plunged this nation into barbarism.

Ten thousand light infantry and dragoons, with 24 field pieces, marched off on the 11th to attack the rear of the English division that was said to be at Valladolid. These brave fellows went over thirty-four miles of ground in two days, but our hopes were disappointed. We entered Palencia and Valladolid, and advanced even six miles further, and found no Englishmen, but abundance of promises and assurances.

In the mean time, it appears certain, that a division of their troops has disembarked at Corunna, and that another division, at the beginning of this month, entered Badajoz. The day we fall in with them will be a day of festivity to the French army. May they moisten with their blood that Continent which they have deluged by their intrigues, their monopoly, and their horrible felonies! May they instead of 20,000, be 20 or 100,000 strong; that the English mothers may learn what the calamities of war are, and that the English government may not always continue to sport with the lives and blood of the people of the continent.

The greatest falsehood, the basest means, have been employed by English Machiavellism to mislead the Spanish nation; but the bulk of it is ill paid. Biscay, Navarre, Old Castile, and the greater part of Arragon, are well disposed. The nation in general beholds with the most profound sorrow, the abyss into which it is plunged, and will speedily curse the authors of so many calamities.

Florida Blanca, who is at the head of the insurgents, is the person who was Minister under Charles the III. He was always the sworn enemy of France, and the zealous partizan of England. It is to be hoped that he will, in the evening of his days, discover the errors of his political life. He is an old man, who, to the blindest attachment to the English, adds the most credulous superstition. His confidants and his friends are the most fanatical and stupid of the Monks.

Tranquility is restored at Burgos and the environs. To the first moment of fury confidence has succeeded. The peasants have returned to their villages, and are again pursuing their labours.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

An act for the relief of Edmund Beamon.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Edmund Beamon, now imprisoned in the State of Connecticut, shall be and hereby is released and discharged from all claim and demand of the United States, to a certain judgment for a penalty of four hundred dollars, recovered, with costs, at the suit, before the district court for the district of Connecticut holden at New Haven;

in the month of August, eighteen hundred and six; saving and reserving, nevertheless, the right and interest, if any there be, which belongs to any third person.

J. B. VARNUM,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. JN. MILLEDGE, President of the Senate, pro-tempore. February 1, 1809.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

An act to alter the time for the next meeting of Congress.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the adjournment of the present session the next meeting of Congress shall be on the fourth Monday of May next.

J. B. VARNUM,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO: CLINTON, Vice president of the United States, and president of the Senate. January 30, 1809.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

An act authorizing the employment of an additional naval force.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the frigates now employed in actual service there be fitted out, officered and manned, as soon as may be, the four following frigates, to wit, the United States, Essex, John Adams and President; and moreover the president of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to equip, man and employ in actual service, so many of the public armed vessels, now laid up in ordinary, and gun boats, as in his judgment the public service may require; and to cause the frigates, and other armed vessels, when prepared for actual service, respectively, to be stationed at such ports and places on the sea coast, as he may deem most expedient, or to cruise on any part of the coast of the United States or the territories thereof.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying the foregoing provision into immediate effect, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, in addition to the number of petty officers, able seamen ordinary seamen and boys, at present authorized by law, to appoint, and cause to be engaged and employed as soon as may be, three hundred midshipmen, three thousand six hundred able seamen ordinary seamen and boys who shall be engaged to serve for a period not exceeding two years; but the president may discharge the same sooner, if in his judgment their service may be dispensed with, and to satisfy the necessary expenditures to be incurred therein, a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, and shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN MILLEDGE,

President of the Senate pro-tempore. January 31, 1809.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

To the Officers, Commissioned & Non-Commissioned, of Militia and Volunteers of Kentucky.

THE subscriber having been brought up in the military service from his youth, but being now too old for the militia, yet being desirous of rendering a service so essentially necessary, and being desirous of seeing the country in a better state of discipline, and having first had the approbation of the field officers in the counties near him—calls upon the officers in general, and all high spirited young men, to come forward and learn their discipline, so that they may be ready, if called upon, to meet an enemy, as the state of affairs calls aloud for our strictest attention to this science. The maneuvering being of more immediate use, he proposes beginning with that, the same as a regular regiment; and next, the use of arms.—The subscriber offers his services on the following terms, viz: sergeants, three dollars; serjeant-majors, four dollars; and commissioned officers, five dollars per annum each; and to accommodate those at a distance, proposes to meet them at the court house, in their respective counties on certain days, of which days timely notice shall be given in the Kentucky Gazette, when fixed on.

The subscriber further proposes to meet those who wish to join the above institution on the following days and places: Flemingsburgh, April 17th; Washington 18th; Nicholas 19th; Cynthia 20th; and Paris the 21st, at twelve o'clock each day; in order to enter into arrangements for carrying the same into effect; and be it understood, each gentleman will be required to sign an obligation to pay quarterly, to secure the subscriber for his expenses and services; and in order to secure his employees, he doth hereby promise to return the money, if upon inspection by the field officers, they, as men of honor, should say he has not done them justice, according to the time, provided they meet regular and pay that attention the business requires.

N. B. The subscriber would have included Georgetown, Lexington, Winchester and Mt. Sterling—but as he had not the honour of consulting them on the subject, he declines, until an opportunity offers—without application be made from them; in which case he will do himself the honour of attending them, or any other in his bounds.

All letters, post paid, will be duly attended to, by their most obedient servant,

Joseph Elserbeck.

Lower Blue Lick, March 16th 1809. Taken up by Windall T. Crozer, living on Cane run, Fayette county, one black mare colt, supposed to be two years old next spring, her two feet white and her right hind one, a star in her forehead, no brand perceivable; appraised to 16 dollars.

Richard Higgins.

Taken up on North Elkhorn, Fayette county, by Wm. Sanderson, a brown mare, better than fourteen hands high, some saddle spots, long tail, 6 years old past, appraised to 25\$. Likewise a year old brown horse colt, long tail, a little white on the off hind foot, appraised to ten dollars, before me, this 6th of December, 1808.

John C. Richardson.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, MARCH 21.

COMMUNICATION.

DIED, at his house on the 16th of Feb. JOHN MOORE, Esq., father of the Rev. JAMES MOORE, at an advanced age, of a lingering and painful illness, under which he was supported with exemplary fortitude and christian resignation.—Not a murmur was heard from him during a confinement of seven months. His mind, which retained its usual powers to the last moment of his life, seemed constantly to breathe the fervent prayer of resignation "thy will be done." He anticipated, with comfortable hope the "rest remains for the people of God."

The printers in Rockbridge and Augusta, Va. are requested to give this an insertion.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated at the Kentucky Hotel on Friday the 17th inst. by a number of respectable citizens. Wm. Leavy was appointed President, and Thomas Wallace vice President of the day; and after partaking an elegant dinner prepared by Capt. Banks for the occasion, the following toasts were drank.

1. The day we celebrate.
2. The patriots of Ireland, may their achievements in the liberation of their country be as splendid as their cause is glorious.
3. The memory of the brave sons of Erin, who died in the cause of freedom, may their ashes like the phoenix regenerate, and each produce a Hercules that will crush the tyranny their country has so long groaned under.
4. May the sons of Hibernia never disgrace the land of their nativity, or the country of their adoption.
5. May the arms of our Republic be open to the oppressed of all nations who seek an asylum amongst us.
6. May the harp and the eagle unite to the suppression of tyranny.
7. The President of the United States the firm patriot, the honest unambitious statesman.
8. Thomas Jefferson, may his retirement from office be as happy as his administration was just.
9. The memory of Gen. Washington, the saviour of his country.
10. The memory of Benjn. Franklin, the friend of mankind.
11. The federal constitution, let the man who contemplates, the dismemberment of the Union meet the execration of this country.
12. The militia, a band of brethren, the sure bulwark of republicanism.
13. Home manufactures may they meet with the approbation of all true republicans and supersede British impositions.
14. The fair sex of America, may they never join their hands, to any but the friends of American liberty.

VOLUNTEERS.

B. T. Bolley.—Gov. Scott, a hero of the revolution, the friend of his country, may his administration receive the approbation of his fellow citizens, and the remainder of his life be happy.

Mr. Jno. Bradford.—The lieutenant governor of Massachusetts—may his manly defence in support of the law of his country, meet the approbation of every honest citizen.

Mr. Clay.—The genuine Irish character—Frank, brave, and generous.

Mr. Adams.—The sons of St. Patrick in Ireland, may they treat the enemies of Liberty, as the serpent did the serpent.

A. Frazer.—The memory of Gen. Fitzgerald, commander in chief of the Irish patriots.

Capt. Fowler.—The Irish patriots—Their efforts in the cause of freedom may have been defeated by British tyranny, but their names will be perpetuated to the remotest posterity.

Maj. Morrison.—May the sons of Hibernia never lack courage when put to shift.

Mr. Adams.—James Madison, may his administration be as prosperous and as happy as that of his predecessor.

B. the president.—May the opposers of our country and its laws, receive the frowns and contempt of every true American.

Wm. Coole.—The memory of that departed hero General Anthony Wayne—may we take example by his courage in repelling every invading foe.

By the mail of last evening we received papers from the city of Washington. Through the Baltimore papers, however, we have the account of the passage of the bill in raising the embargo, by both branches of Congress. The House of representatives amended it, so as to make the fifteenth March instead of the fourth, the day on which the embargo was to be raised, and struck out that part which authorized the issuing of letters of Marque and Reprisal, and then passed it, 81 to 40. The Senate concurred in the amendments.

In the course of the debate, Mr. J. G. Jackson offered to amend the bill by adding four new sections—the object of which is, that in case of the refusal of the British government to repeal their orders in council, the President of the U. States shall be authorized to employ a sufficient number of militia and regulars to take possession of the British provinces bordering on the U. States, and also to issue letters of marque and reprisal against that power—and the same with respect to France, in case she shall also refuse to revoke her decrees.

Mr. Jackson said it would be obvious that these propositions were tantamount to a declaration of war with both, if both should continue them in force.

Mr. Eppes spoke in favour of the amendment. He said it was the proper attitude for this nation to assume. He hoped that the amendments would be printed, that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until Monday.

Mr. Baff. contended that war was inevitable if G. Britain should determine to adhere to the ground she had taken. He was therefore in favor of this proposition, because it would ultimately have to be resorted to.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to amend the first section, so as to make it imperative on the president to take these steps immediately. He wished to make the DECLARATION OF WAR now and not to leave it to the next Congress.

In consequence of Lieut. Governor Lincoln having issued orders to several militia companies adjacent to the different

ports of entry in Massachusetts, to support the Collectors in the discharge of their duty; the following resolution has passed the House of representatives of that State—Yeas 172—Nays 104.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the said military orders of the 11th of February inst. issued by his Honor Levi Lincoln, esq. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of this Commonwealth, are irregular, illegal, and inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution; tending to the destruction of military discipline, an infringement of the rights, and derogatory to the honor of both officers and soldiers; subversive of the militia system, and highly dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Extract of a letter dated Russell's Feb. 21

On Friday last about 12 o'clock, a most tremendous tornado or hurricane, passed through one end of this town—Four dwelling houses with other smaller buildings were thrown down—some of them to the foundation. Several more were very much wrecked. Not one person was much hurt, though some of them with their beds were blown quite into the street from the second floor, and others asleep in their beds while their houses fell. I believe very little damage is sustained in the country.

The following was received from the Secretary at War, by a late mail:—*Pal. His Excellency the Governor of Kentucky.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, FEB. 4TH 1809.

SIR, I have to request that your excellency will make every exertion in completing the detachment, as soon as practicable, of your State's quota of the one hundred thousand militia; and that you will give this department the earliest information of the date of the said quota.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Sir, Your obt. servant, H. DEARBORN.

Fellow Citizens,

The contents of the above letter, will convince you, that we are the last Americans in completing our quota agreeably to the requisitions of Congress. Is it at last to be said, that the Freeman of Kentucky, who have surmounted so many difficulties, and have fought so many battles for liberty, should at this critical period, suffer such torpid indifference—such total apathy to pervade our country? Can you in retirement, taste the sweets of your luxurious vine, when the voice of your country cries aloud to arms? Let your energy and magnanimity convince the sister States, that you are all emulous to exceed them in military glory—that you are ready at a moment's warning, sword in hand, to repel every foreign invasion, and to secure to our countrymen, that liberty and independence, which is the characteristic of American patriots.

I am, with the highest esteem, Your friend and fellow citizen, CHS. SCOTT.

Extract of a letter from Stanton (Va.) to the editor of this Gazette.

A considerable alarm has been excited in this part of the country lately, and indeed all through Virginia, in consequence of some hints having been made that a revolt would take place shortly among the negroes. Patrols have been ordered out through nearly every county, with express orders to shoot down every negro who did not stop and give an account of himself as soon as he was hailed. This has been the case with three poor wretches already in Orange. A large number have been taken up and committed to prison in Nelson, some of whom confessed their intentions, and made a discovery of the place where their weapons were concealed. Search was made, and they were found.

GOVERNMENT—LOOK OUT!

The brig *Stephen*, the property of a respectable mercantile house in this city, cleared out with a valuable freight for New-Orleans in November last, having regularly complied with the formalities of the embargo laws. Within a short distance of the mouth of the Mississippi was boarded by an English ship of war, captured and ordered for a British port for adjudication. After having remained several days in the possession of the prize master, a part of the original crew with the assistance of some passengers who had remained on board rose upon the captors, retook the vessel, and in the conflict killed two of the Englishmen.

The *Stephen* is a coasting trader, and her cargo consisted chiefly in dry goods. The above is given on the authority of respectable merchants at this city [N. Y. Pub. Adr.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Havana to his correspondent in Charleston, dated January 26, received by the Diana.

"I am truly sorry to inform you that by the arrival yesterday of the ship *Fortune* from Liverpool (which placed the left 20th ult.)—the news from Spain is of a very disagreeable nature. Bonaparte is at the head of his armies, which appear to be victorious in all directions; he has separately beat Castanos, Blake, and the Marquis Romana, all of whom seem to be retreating towards Madrid, as do the English (who have not yet come into action) under Sir John Moore, Baird and Hope. How all this has happened I cannot conceive, for our numbers ought to be four times as great as the French, but they had not concentrated their forces, and this man (who is the devil himself) has taken advantage of it, and in his usual way, has beaten them in detail, one after another. One of his bulletins says that he is in sight of Madrid, and I should not be surprised to learn that he had taken it,

The London papers reach to the 17th of December. (U. S. Gaz.)

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22.

We learn from Captain Newson, who left Port-au-Prince 21 days since, that a bloody battle took place a few days previous to the above date, between the armies of Petion and Christophe at Cape Nichola Mole, in which the latter was defeated, with the loss of 1000 killed, many wounded, and several taken prisoners.

We also learn from Captain Newson, that the city of St. Domingo remained tranquil—that the City had neither been attacked by the Spanish or English—and, what is more extraordinary, that General Ferrand was still living!

(True Amer.)

THE LATEST.

The public may rely on the authenticity of the following, which the editor has derived from the most respectable source.

A gentleman in this city has received a letter from his friend at Havannah, informing him that London news to the 21st of December, were received there, which were endeavoured to be totally suppressed; but he (the letter-writer) together with an English gentleman went on board the vessel which brought the accounts, and learned that the affairs of the Spaniards were in the most irretrievable ruin—their armies being dispersed or annihilated.

Let no man be deceived by the fables of the federal prints. This is the truth. The gentleman who received the letter is a federalist. (Wbig.)

London papers to Dec. 15, and French bulletins to Nov. 12, are received at New-York via Kingston, Jamaica. The London fleet of 200 sail, which failed from Portsmouth Dec. 15, had anchored in Carlisle Bay in the island of Barbadoes, on the 17th Jan.

There was a rumour spread in England, that the Spanish troops had rallied after the overthrow of Castanos, and cut off 25,000 of the French. There was no news from Spain later than Dec. 5, containing dispatches from Madrid of the 27th November, at which time Bonaparte had not taken possession of Madrid.

The 11th Bulletin is dated from Aranda, 70 miles N. of Madrid, and 120 S. W. of Tudela, where Castanos was beaten on the 23d Nov. with the loss of 3300 prisoners, including 300 officers, and 4000 killed on the field of battle or driven into the Ebro—Castanos lost 50 pieces of cannon.

We are furnished by the account of this battle and the French officers engaged, with a clue to their real names, which were hid in new titles, viz.

Duke of Montebello, is Marshal Lafore.

Duke of Cornigliano—Marshal Moncey

Duke of Elchingen—Marshal Ney.

Duke of B. luno—General Victor.

Duke of Dalmatia—Marshal Soult.

Duke of Dantzic—Lefebvre

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The Rotterdam papers state that an English vessel from South America, sent into the Meuse by a Dutch privateer, has brought advice that the English and Portuguese agents at Buenos Ayres had failed in their mission, that Liniers had received very extensive powers from Jos. Bonaparte, and had declared his definitive resolution to remain the faithful ally of France.

SECOND EDITION.

Star office 3 o'clock.—We stop the press to insert such particulars as have been allowed to transpire from the government Officers:

BULLETIN.—Accounts have been received from Saragossa, dated the 26th, stating that General Castanos, upon hearing that the French were moving a corps upon Soria from Burgos, and passing the Ebro at Logrono, had assembled an army of 40,000 foot and 2,000 horse and had taken up a position in an oblique line from Tudela to Berja. This position was unfavorable, as Tudela, the right and the advanced part of the position, was commanded by heights, and was indefensible. The French took advantage of this error, and having collected an army of 45,000 men, commenced their attack on the Spanish right on the 23d, and defeated two divisions of the Valentians and Murcians, who retreated with considerable loss towards Saragossa.

Subsequent accounts from Saragossa, of the 25th, state that the Aragonese and Andalusian divisions did not suffer much, and had been able to retire in order, which is confirmed by the French accounts.

The precise route taken by Gen. Castanos's army is not given. Saragossa was to be defended by 15,000 men.

General Hope's division arrived at Villa Castell on the 28th ult. and would be at Arevalo on the 29th, on his route to Salamanca, in the neighbourhood of which place it was expected he would form a junction with Sir John Moore.

A letter from Richard Hackley, esq. dated St. Lucas, Dec. 9 to a gentleman in New-York, says:—Whilst writing, I have received a letter from Mr. Erving, American minister at Madrid, informing me of a DECIDED VICTORY obtained by the Spanish over the French armies.—He had only a moment to inform me of the event, without particulars."

NEW VOLCANO.

A letter from J. B. Dabney, esq. American Consul, to a friend at St. Michael.

FAYAL, Azores, June 25, 1808. "A phenomenon has occurred here, not unusual in former ages, but of which there has been no example of late years; it was well calculated to inspire terror, & has been attended with the destruction of lives and property. On Sunday the first of May, at one P. M. walking in the balcony of my house at St. Antonio, I heard

noises like the report of heavy cannon at a distance, and concluded there was some sea engagement in the vicinity of the island. But soon after, calling my eyes towards the island of St. George, ten leagues distant, I perceived a dense column of smoke rising an immense height; it was soon judged that a volcano had burst out, about the centre of the island, and this was rendered certain when night came on, the fire exhibited an awful appearance. Being desirous of viewing the wonderful exertion of nature, I embarked on the third day of May, accompanied by the British Consul, and ten other gentlemen from St. George; we ran over in five hours, and arrived at Vellas, the principal town, at 11 A. M. We found the poor inhabitants perfectly panic struck, and wholly given up to religious ceremonies and devotion. We learned that the first of the first of May had broken out in a night, in the middle of the fertile plains, 3 leagues S. E. of Vellas, and had immediately formed a crater, in size about twenty four acres. In two days, it had thrown out finders, or small pumice stones, that a strong N. E. wind had propelled southerly; and which, independent of the mists accumulated round the crater, had covered the earth from one foot to four feet in depth, half a league in width and three in length; then passing the channel 5 leagues, had done some injury to the east point of Pico. The fire of this large crater had nearly subsided, but in the evening preceding our arrival, another small crater had opened, one league north of the large one, and only two leagues from Vellas. After taking some refreshment, we visited the second crater, the sulphurous smoke of which, driven southerly, rendered it impracticable to attempt to approach the large one. When we came within a mile of the crater, we found the earth rent in every direction; and as we approached nearer, some of the chafins were six feet wide. By leaping over some of these chafins, and making windings to avoid the large ones, we at length arrived within two hundred yards of the foot; and saw it in the middle of a pasture, distinctly at intervals, when the thick smoke which swept the earth lighted up a little. The mouth of it was only about fifty yards in circumference, the fire seemed struggling for event; the force with which a pale blue flame issued forth resembled a powerful steam engine, multiplied an hundred fold; the noise was deafening; the earth where we stood had a tremulous motion, the whole island seemed convulsed, horrid blowings were occasionally heard from the bowels of the earth, and earthquakes were frequent. After remaining here about ten minutes, we returned to town; the inhabitants had mostly quitted their houses, and remained in the open air, or under tents. We passed the night at Vellas, and the next morning went to visit a small sea-port town, two leagues south of Vellas, and viewed that part of the country covered with the cinders before mentioned, and which has turned the most valuable vineyard in the island into a frightful desert. On the same day, the 4th of May, we ventured to Fayal, and on the 5th, and succeeded in getting from twelve to fifteen volcanoes broke out in the fields we had traversed on the 3d, from the chains before described, and threw out a quantity of lava which travelled on slowly towards Vellas. The fire of these small craters subsided and the lava ceased running on the 11th of May; on which day, the large volcano that had lain dormant for nine days, burst forth again like a roaring lion, with loud belchings, & loudly heard at twelve leagues distance, throwing up prodigious large stones, and an immense quantity of lava, illuminating at night the whole island. This continued with tremendous force until the 5th of June, exhibiting the awful, yet magnificent spectacle of a perfect river of fire, distinctly seen from Fayal, running into the sea. On that day, the 5th we experienced that its force began to fail; and in a few days after it ceased entirely. The distance of the crater from the sea is about four miles, and its elevation about three thousand five hundred feet. The lava inundated and swamped the town of Ufufula and country houses and cottages adjacent, as well as the farm houses, throughout its course. It, as usual, gave timely notice of its approach, and most of the inhabitants fled; some few however remaining in the vicinity of it too long endeavoring to save their furniture and effects, and were scalded by flashes of steam, which, without injuring their clothes, took off not only their skin, but their flesh. About sixty persons were thus miserably scalded, some of whom died on the spot, or in a few days after. Numbers of cattle shared the same fate. The judge and principal inhabitants left the island very early. The consternation and anxiety were for some days so great among the people, that even their domestic concerns were abandoned; and amidst plenty, they were in danger of starving. Supplies of ready baked bread were sent from hence to their relief, and large boats were sent to bring away the inhabitants, who had just left their dwellings. In short the island heretofore rich in cattle, corn and wine, is nearly ruined, and a scene of greater desolation and distress has seldom been witnessed in any country."

NEW-YORK STATE LOTTERY.

Positively commences Drawing ON THE 12TH OF APRIL, 1809.

30,000 Dollars, } Highest Prize.
20,000 Dollars, }
10,000 Dollars, }
5,000 Dollars, }

TICKETS, at Nine Dollars each, to be had at G. & R. WAITE's Truly-Fortunate Lottery Office, New-York; where was sold in the LAST LOTTERY, the three Capital Prizes of 25,000 Dollars—No. 20,231

10,000 Dollars—No. 25,403
5,000 Dollars—No. 20,799
Orders for Tickets, post paid, inclosing the Cash, will be faithfully executed. WAITE's Weekly Prize List will be regularly forwarded to the printer of this paper.

A piece of Steel,

SAID to have been found by a Negro Man in Hughes's lane, but which is suspected to have been stolen, is lodged at this office. The owner, by proving the same, and paying charges, can get it.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

Will meet, (on an emergent occasion) on Monday the 27th inst.

By order of the R. W. D. C. M. Danl. Bradford, G. Sec.

March 14, 1809.

UNEXPECTEDLY at this late period of my life, being solicited by some respectable characters in this and the neighbouring counties, to undertake the painful but pleasant task of teaching the young idea how to shoot, I am disposed to open on the first of May next ensuing a GRAMMAR SCHOOL; where it will be taught the Latin and Greek Classics; together with such other branches of Literature as are immediately connected with them. My terms are, Thirty three Dollars per annum, for tuition, to be paid quarterly and in advance for each scholar; or a note for the whole, payable at the expiration of the year, and negotiable at the Kentucky Insurance Office. Should any gentlemen wish me to board their sons at the moderate price of Sixty-five Dollars each per annum, they will apply immediately, having some previous arrangements to make for their accommodation.

Adam Goodlet, Sen.

Cane Run, Scott County,

March 13th, 1809.

N. B. Twenty Scholars will only be admitted, and of these twelve Boarders can be received.

A. G.

FOR SALE—TWO NEGRO WOMEN, USED in house work, on six months' credit, the purchaser giving negotiable notes with an approved endorser. Enquire of the printer.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned from trading for or purchasing a certain tract of Land in Woodford county, containing 276 acres, wherein Abner Rucker lives, as I have said Rucker's bond for the conveyance of said land.

Abner Rucker.

March 20, 1809.

MY DEAR FELLOW-CITIZENS.

In this critical moment while the European powers are threatening our beloved country with immediate destruction, and pull down the well known standard of liberty that was planted by the valiant and warlike heroes of '76, who risked their lives and fortunes to establish our independence for the good and welfare of the rising generation. In our present and dangerous situation, it has so alarmed my feelings, as to induce me to take an active part against all invaders, as far as my weak abilities will admit of, your humble subscriber offers his services to the youth, as a teacher of the military evolutions, in the town of Lexington and its vicinity. Gentlemen who feel desirous of promoting the institution, by enrolling their sons from the age of 12 to 16 years, to be taught the manual exercise, with all the different modes of marching, wheeling, forming and firing, agreeable to the plan laid down Baron Soubert. Your humble subscriber proposes teaching the different evolutions, for the sum of One Dollar per Quarter, for each Scholar; they are to be equipped in uniform, to consist of a round coat, with red cuffs and cape, with vests and pantaloons, all made of cotton or linen of our own manufacture, dyed a blue colour, with round hats and black cockades and leathers, ruffled shirts with black stocks or handkerchiefs, with light arms and accoutrements. If your humble subscriber meets with the approbation of a generous public, to be honoured with a sufficient number to complete a full company, they may be formed agreeable to the following plan.

Officers to be chosen by a ballot of two thirds of the company, that is one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, two Sergeants, two Corporals, one Drummer and Fifer, one hundred rank and file; non-commissioned officers to be appointed agreeable to merit. The Company to parade every other Saturday if fair, for a Drill, and oftener if subscribers shall deem it necessary, to commence the first Saturday in May. All those young, gallant and warlike heroes, who are willing to be voluntarily enrolled under my command, will come forward with a ticket from their parents, guardians or masters, and give in their names, and be ready to meet on the day appointed for mustering at twelve o'clock precisely on the public square, thence to march to the most convenient place for manoeuvring, and there to be embodied under the title of the Lexington Rangers, where good order and decorum will be expected; Liberty and Equality is the prevailing motto, and disorderly persons will be liable to expulsion.

JOHN R. SHAW, Drill Master. Lexington, Feb. 6th, 1809.

MY FRIENDS,

BUT a few days have elapsed since I was publicly insulted in the streets of Lexington, by men who appear to be in high standing, but who are really void of feeling and good manners; and who, if they do not desert from their hostile and unprincipled conduct, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of exposing to public view. I am ready at a moment's warning to give public satisfaction of my military abilities, before competent judges of that order, as it appears to be that which those gentlemen appear to be striking at. I am particularly desirous of free communication, as I view things in a different light from those gentlemen—for they combine to pull down that ancient fabric, which has been raised at the expense of so much blood and treasure. Were I to indulge my present feelings, I might say a great deal on the subject, but let this suffice—Friends I esteem, but enemies I defy.

JOHN R. SHAW, Drill Master.

Lexington, March 20, 1809.

Taken up by David Sawley, living near the Upper Blue Lick, a grey horse, with a small bell on four years old, about fourteen or a half hands high, shod before, and on the left hind foot; appraised to forty dollars.

Wm. G. L. Wren, J. P. & Co.

Taken up on North Elkhorn, Fayette county, by Wm. Carrick, a bay mare, five years old, branded on the near shoulder H. about twelve and a half hands high, appraised to 12 dollars, before me, this 5th of December, 1808.

John C. Richardson.

Taken up by the subscriber, in Bourbon county, on the waters of Johnson's Fork, a bay horse, four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, off hind foot white, branded on the near shoulder S, appraised to twenty-seven dollars, before me, this 20th of December, 1808.

William Crispenberry.

October 23, 1808.

Wanted to Contract
FOR ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS
STONE COALS,
Delivered at this place, apply to
Cuthbert Banks.

FOR SALE—Between three and
four thousand Acres of LAND,
Lying in Knox county, on both sides of Cum-
berland river and Stinking creek, and on the main
state road, leading through the Wilkesboro.
There is in this tract a great diversity of soil, the
bottoms being equal to any in the state; and
there is a considerable quantity of level highland
of excellent quality. A great bargain may be
had by a person who will purchase the whole
tract, and a good title made to the same, after
running off some inconsiderable proportion which
is now in dispute. To suit purchasers the said
land would be laid off into smaller tracts, one of
which to contain from three to four hundred a-
cres, and to include the plantation and improve-
ments on the road, which is considered an ex-
cellent stand for a tavern. There is a good mill
seat on this tract, and a very eligible situation for
a distillery. A small tract of land in the neigh-
bourhood of Lexington or Versailles would be ta-
ken in part payment; and for terms and other
particulars, application must be made to the sub-
scriber, living on the premises.

WADE N. WOODSON.

Knox county, 7th May, 1808.

A REQUEST.

HAVING purchased the Library of the
late Col. George Nicholas, and being au-
thorized to receive all books that have been
loaned out of it.—I will thank those per-
sons who have borrowed any of them, to
return them to me in Lexington, or inform
me, where they can be had.

WILLIAM T. BARRY

December 17th, 1807.

FOR SALE BY

Messrs. Scott, Trotter & Co.

Merchants, Lexington, Ky.

LEES'

Genuine Patent and Family Medi-

cines,

Which are celebrated for the Cure of most dis-

eases to which the Human Body is liable, viz :

Lees' Worm Destroying Lozenges,

Which effectually expels all kinds of worms

from persons of every age.

Lees' Elixir,

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma,

and particularly the whooping cough, so de-

structive to children.

Lees' Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheumatism,

gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lees' Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in

the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions,

lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lees' Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and ma-

lignant fevers.

Lees' Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is rendered an infallible remedy by one

application without mercury.

Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermit-

tent fevers.

Persian Lotion,

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters

and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it

soft and smooth.

Lees' Genuine Eye Water,

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops,

Which give immediate relief.

Lees' Corn Plaster,

Demask Lip Salve,

Restorative Powder,

For the teeth and gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific,

A certain cure for venereal complaints.

Thousands of our fellow citizens have

received benefit from the above MED-

ICINES when reduced to the last stage of

disease, and many families of the first re-

spectability have given public testimony

of the astonishing cures performed with the

above preparations.—The proprietors are

well assured that a single trial of any article

here enumerated, will convince the

most prejudiced person of its utility.

Pamphlets Containing cautions, &c. &c.

may be had gratis at the above place of

sale, sufficient to confirm our assertion.

We were inclined to publish all the certi-

ficates which are in our possession, we

might fill a folio volume; but we never

mention the names of any persons but

those who are well known to be citizens

of strict veracity, and then not without

their approbation.

Those medicines have been made known

for a number of years to the public, & no-

thing can speak more in their favour than

the rapid sales; to detect counterfeits it is

necessary to inform the public that they

must be particular in applying as above,

and observe that none can be genuine with-

out the signature of Richard Lee and Son.

N. B. Each and every Medicine above

enumerated, have got their directions, de-

scribing their mode of use in the most per-

fect manner.

GARRETT AND MILLS

HAVE received, and are now opening in the

store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, oppo-

site the court house, a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they are disposed to sell on reasonable

terms. Cash given for HEMP.

Lexington, February, 1809.

The partnership of

STURGUS AND TROTTERS,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

February 20th, 1809

WAGGONS WANTED.

I WILL give a generous price to Waggoners

who will haul salt for me from the Little Sandy

Salt Works. For further information apply to

Jeremiah Neave in Lexington.

ALFRED W. GRAYSON.

November 8, 1808.

Mr. PIES, respectfully informs

the ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that he

will commence a School for Music and Dancing,

should sufficient encouragement offer. From ex-

perience that applies his system of tuition has

universally received wherever he has hitherto

taught, he flatters himself to be able to render

the improvement of his pupils in those elegant

accomplishments perfectly satisfactory to his

patrons. The instruments on which he gives

instructions are the Violin, Piano Forte and

Guitar. Apply for him at Mr. Wilson's Inn.

WAS lost on Friday night, the 11th inst.,

at Mr. John Davis's, one and a half miles

from Lexington, on Henry's mill road, a

Blue Surtout Coat,

Single breast, brown stuff pockets; containing

A Red Morocco Pocket Book,

With a spring steel clasp, and sundry papers

which cannot be of use to any person but the

owner. Whoever will deliver the above articles

to the subscriber, or at the office of the Ken-

tucky Gazette, shall receive Five Dollars.

H. McIlvain.

November 12th, 1808.

Prime Manufactured Tobacco.

JACOB LAUDEMAN, takes the liberty of

informing his friends and the public in general,

that he still continues his Tobacco Manufactory,

four miles north of Lexington, where he has fur-

nished himself with a stock of Tobacco, so as

to enable him to keep a twelve month's supply

of the best and always by him. The quality is war-

anted equal to any ever manufactured in this

state, and sold on liberal terms—his casks will

all be branded with the initials of his name, to

prevent impositions.

By a constant supply of the above Tobacco

in casks can always be had at the stores of Saml.

& Geo. Trotter, and Joseph Hudson, Lexington.

Best Twist Tobacco at 9d. per pound retail,

at my shop.

Lexington K. Nov. 5th, 1808.

THE Assignees of John Jordan, Jun. hereby

call upon all persons indebted to him, whether

by account, note, or otherwise, to settle the

same. Those who have claims on him, are re-

quested to bring them forward, that they may be

liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Maclean

is authorized to act as agent for the assignees.

By order of the assignees.

Lexington, September 19, 1808.

LOTS FOR SALE.

ON that well known and beautiful spot of

ground, the RACE FIELD, in Lexington,

its situation, for health and delight, is not ex-

ceeded by any other spot of earth west of the Alle-

ghany mountain. Gentlemen at a distance, wish-

ing to become citizens of the Goshen of the

western world, will avail themselves of this op-

portunity. A generous credit will be given,

and prices low to the first purchasers. For fur-

ther terms, apply to

MATHEW ELDER, of Lexington,

Agent for Mary Owen Russell.

February 13th, 1809.

The beautiful and complete native Arabian horse,

SELM,

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence

the tenth of March, and expire the tenth of July,

at my farm in Fayette county, six miles from

Lexington, at twenty dollars the season, or thirty

to ensure a mare to be with foal, or 15 dollars the

single leap, to be paid at the expiration of the

season.

SELM is a superbly formed Horse, fourteen

and a half hands high, possessing more bone

and muscle than any horse in America of his size,

and no doubt can be entertained of his being a

genuine Arabian. Pasturage for mares gratis,

no responsibility.

Feb. 28th, 1809.

I do hereby certify, that I have bred two years

from the genuine and uncommonly fine Arabian

horse Selim, and that his colts are large and fine,

and in my opinion not inferior to any ever foal-

ed mine, both as to size and form. From the

manner in which I became possessed of this horse,

there can be no doubt of his being the best blood

Arabia can produce, as he was presented by Mu-

rad Bey to Gen. Abercromby, who intended him

for England, where he would have been taken had

the General not have died. After his death Maj.

Ramsay, a British officer purchased him, and

sold a part of him to Commodore Baron, who

brought him to America. For the half of this

horse I gave Commodore Baron \$1500. This

horse I have sent out to Maj. Benjamin Graves,

near Lexington Kentucky. Given under my

hand, this 10th of November, 1808.

John Tayloe.

Mount Airy, Virginia.

We the subscribers do certify, that we have

seen several of the colts gotten by the Arabian

horse Selim, and think them in no degree inferior

to those got by the most celebrated horses.

Ephraim Beasley,

William Mondak,

David Johnston.

Prince William county, Vir-

ginia, November 10, 1808.

I do hereby certify, that I put a small blooded

mare to the Arabian horse Selim, last year, and

she produced me a very fine colt, both as to size,

beauty and strength, and indeed far exceeded my

expectations from the mare—I can further say,

that I have seen other foals got by Selim, and

think myself a judge of horse flesh, and do de-

clare they are in my opinion fine and large.

William Halburn.

Richmond county, 10th Nov. 1808.

I have seen the colts alluded to by Mr. Hol-

burn, and agree with him in opinion. Given un-

der my hand, this 11th day of November, 1808.

Benjamin Boughton.

I do certify that when I went to Hampton af-

ter Selim, for John Tayloe esq. that I saw a

colt of Laurence Gibbons's of Yorktown, Vir-

ginia, rising two years old, got by Selim out of a

very small mare—it was uncommonly large, and

among the finest colts I ever saw. Gibbons had

been offered \$300 for it—and the report of the

people in the lower country was, that his colts

were uncommonly fine. Given under my hand

this 9th day of January, 1809.

James Evans.

I do certify, that I have a colt got by Selim,

out of a small mare, which is large and hand-

some—and I do think equal to the get of any

horse in Virginia. Given under my hand this 9th

day of Jan. 1809,

John Stone.

The above mentioned colt was foaled about

the 1st of June last, and is upwards of four feet

three inches high.

John Stone.

Notice

TO Officers of the additional Regiments residing

within the states of Kentucky and Ohio,

I am authorized by the paymaster of the

United States to advance to each commis-

sioned officer residing as aforesaid two month's

pay and subsistence, to be computed from the

dates of their respective acceptances.

The second payments will be made to the

31st inst. and will include as well the pay of officers

as recruits; that is to say—the officers from the

time to which the aforesaid two month's ad-

vance shall have extended, and the recruits from

the dates of enlistments.

Those second payments are to be founded on

duplicate muster rolls to be exhibited by each cap-

tain; and the first payments by duplicate re-

ceipts by the respective officers to me at this

place.

JAMES TAYLOR.

New Port, K. 13th August, 1808.

The Editors of News-Papers in the states

of Kentucky and Ohio will please to give the

foregoing a few insertions in their respective pa-

pers.

J. T.

REMOVAL.

E. WARFIELD has removed

his Apothecary's Shop to a house in the range

of new brick buildings fronting the south-east

side of the court house, second door above the

corner house lately occupied by Mr. John Jordan.

He has now on hand a large quantity of

GENUINE MEDICINE, which he will sell

cheap. Practitioners of Medicine can be

supplied on terms more advantageous than they

could at any of the shops in the Eastern states.

Surgeons' Instruments of all kinds, and a